Hon. Sec. State N. C.

Western Carolinian.

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TERMS.

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, $3 per annum—or $2 50, *if paid in advance*.....but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

JOHN RANDOLPH.

From a letter to the Editor of the Boston Galaxy, dated at Washington, in December, we extract the following observations on the appearance of Mr. Randolph:

"On Friday noon we took the steam boat for Baltimore. Mr. Randolph was on board the steam boat;—and a great crowd was assembled at the slip to catch a glimpse of this singular man; but few, however, were gratified with a sight of him, for he retreated to the cabin as soon as possible. Mr. Randolph seems in good health. The descriptions we have had of him are, in some measure, caricatures. He is about five feet seven inches in height, his limbs are long, his body short, his head small, his complexion sallow, his hair brown, his eyes are grey, without any particular animation when he is quiet. His walk is singular, like that of the lords of the forest, with his feet straight forward, without the slightest turning out of the toes. He kept a profound silence on board, excepting a few words he addressed to Mr. Livingston, whom he appeared to know, and then his voice was in an undertone. His dress was a blue coat and pantaloons, with shoes and gaiters, a small English hat with the retreating crown, light colored surtout with a large cape, and a yellow silk handkerchief was tied about his neck in a careless manner. His countenance has not the slighest marks of genius about it. His nose is rather small, his chin a little extended forward from a line perpendicular with his mouth, and the great muscles of the cheeks are shrivelled and wrinkled. He retired to his birth early in the evening; and although directly opposite his sleeping place a long dialogue was held between a Jersey Schoolmaster and a shrewd Quaker upon the mysteries of English grammar, which was enough to have provoked a saint, and I expected every instant to hear this irritable man break out upon them, "*yet not a word shake he.*" The steam boat was fast in the mud several times in the night; and some were alarmed, and most were a little restless, but Mr. Randolph did not stir. In the morning early he set out for Washington. For the first half hour Mr. R. was on board, every one was gazing at him,—even the ladies looked askance from their cabin to see the strange man; but the wonder soon ceased, and he then excited no more attention than any other man; *so all strange things pass away.*"

MR. CALHOUN.

The investigation which this gentleman has demanded into his official conduct as Secretary at War, will no doubt be concluded at an early day, and we have as little doubt entirely to his satisfaction. In this opinion, every one who has hitherto expressed himself has concurred. It is one of those charges which the late presidential contest brought forth; a period, it may be recollected, when the characters of the best and most honorable men in the community were exposed to the vilest calumnies, and the most foul efforts to destroy them, morally and politically. It was then examined into, and the charge of participation in the Mix Contract, by the then Secretary at War, declared unfounded; although as well as we can recollect, it was advanced in the report, that some informality had existed in the publication of the proposals, and some censure was cast upon the Chief Clerk of Department as participator in it. The Report was never, we believe, acted upon, and the present enquiry, undertaken at a time when it can and will be investigated coolly and dispassionately, although it may, in a trifling degree, regard public business, will probably forever set the subject at rest. From the National Journal, we take the following facts, the occurrence of which, in connection with the publications in the newspapers, brought forth the appeal of the Vice-President to the House, as heretofore related. Elijah Mix, among others, had made proposals at the War Department for a supply of materials to complete the works at Old Point Comfort. The offer of Mix was the lowest, and, of course, he was entitled to the contract, if no objection existed. But when the contract was about to be concluded, Mr. Satterlee Clark, who had recently arrived in Washington from New-York, called on the Secretary of War, and asked leave to read him a letter which he had received from Mix, dated November 2, 1825. When he had arrived in the reading, at that part of the letter in which it was stated that there was evidence to show that Mr. Calhoun had participated in the benefits of a former contract in the Department, while he himself was at the head of it, Mr. Barbour interrupted him, and observed, that it was a foul calumny on the character of his predecessor in office. Clark replied that it was so; and that his object in reading the letter to the Secretary was that such a calumniator might not have another contract in the Department. This, it is understood, was at Mr. Barbour's dwelling house. On going to the Department, and reflecting on the subject, he came to the conclusion, that Mix was not a proper person to deal with, and gave accordingly the contract to the next bidder, and *immediately returned the letter to Clark*. It was not lodged on the files of the Department, nor was any copy kept of it. The copy used for publication by the newspapers was obtained, it is supposed, from Clark himself. The occurrence having become known, and the letter itself published, Mr. Calhoun made his communication to the House.

COMMODORE PORTER.

It will be recollected that several publications appeared during the last summer, relative to an ineffectual attempt on the part of General Lafayette to effect a reconciliation between Mr. Adams and Commodore Porter. The Commodore since his departure from this country, in consequence of these publications, has addressed a letter to the editor of the New York Enquirer, which places the affair in rather a different light from that in which we have hitherto viewed it. The following is an extract from the Commodore's letter: "I was invited by the son of General Lafayette to call on his father, who he said was very desirous of seeing me. I expressed my doubts of the propriety of my going to the president's house, being then under arrest and uncertain how I should be received, should I meet the president. He informed me his father had rooms, where I would see him without meeting any of the family. I then told him [illegible] evening Mr. Dupont called on me, on the part of Gen. La Fayette to know how I would receive any advances on the part of the executive towards a reconciliation. I told him it would afford me the greatest pleasure to be on good terms, but that I would not consent to be released from my arrest, for whatever offence I had committed, I would expiate it by suffering the punishment to which I had been sentenced. I was then told by Mr. Dupont, that Gen. Lafayette had set his heart on mending the breach between me and the Executive, and as my son was on board the Brandywine, he wanted me to be invited to accompany him to the ship. It was, in fine, arranged that I should call on him at 9 o'clock next morning. About that hour I called, with Lieut. Skinner, of the navy, at the lodgings of Mr. Dupont, and we proceeded from thence to the president's house; the carriage was at the door; we ascended the steps, and while in the act of ringing the bell, the president, preceded by General La Fayette, came out. Not knowing whether Gen. La Fayette would recognize me, I waited for an introduction, and, in the mean time, pulled off my hat to Mr. Adams, and said distinctly to him, "Good morning Mr. Adams." He looked me full in the face—his face became very much flushed—he rushed by me in a very scornful manner, and took his stand by the carriage door. It was sometime before we got over our embarrassment and surprize. I was at length introduced to the general, who expressed to me great regret at what had happened, but invited me to call another time, which invitation I declined. He then observed, that the president (who manifested great impatience) was waiting for him, and he left us.

The evening after this meeting, Gen. La Fayette informed several of my friends that, on going into the carriage, the President informed him that his treatment of me was caused by a letter of mine in reply to an invitation from the citizens of Washington, which had appeared in that morning's paper, a circumstance of which I was entirely ignorant, and for which I was no ways responsible. It is within the knowledge of thousands, that some of the very citizens who published the offensive letter, were a very few days afterwards, received with politeness at the house of the President.

This is a plain narrative of facts as they ocurred, and for the truth of them I appeal to Gen. La Fayette and the gentlemen who were present. Whether the conduct of Mr. Adams on the occasion was such as became the President of the U. States, or any well bred gentleman, I leave the public to determine. Yours, with esteem.

DAVID PORTER.

M. M. Noah, Esq.

LEGISLATIVE DEBATE.

When the bill changing the time of meeting of the General Assembly was called up for consideration in the House of Commons, on the 11th inst. Mr. *Fisher*, of Salisbury, observed that this was not a question that involved any principle; it was simply a question of convenience to the members of the Legislature themselves. And if, said he, our soil and climate, and other circumstances were alike in every part of the State, there would be no difference of opinion on the subject. But this is not the case. And owing to this difference of situation, the time of meeting of the General Assembly which would best suit the members from the lower part of the State, will not suit the members from the upper country; the period which would best suit the small farmers, would not suit the large ones. What, then, ought to be done in such a case? Will the members from the lower part of the State come forward and say, we will fix such a time for our meeting as will suit us; or the members from the West say, they will fix a time that will suit them? He trusted neither would insist on such a course. The only way of settling a difference of this kind, is by a spirit of compromise. Each section of the State ought to yield a little to the other. Those who are in favor of meeting on the 2d Monday in January, should go back a little, and those in favor of meeting on the 2d Monday in November, should go forward a little; and then the middle ground would be the proper time to fix upon, and this would bring us to the 1st or 2d Monday of December. This, he thought, would be more convenient for the whole State than either the 2d Monday in November or the 2d Monday in January. If at the former period, the farmers would not have stored their tobacco and cotton, and they would be from home in the month the most suitable for fall ploughing, and making preparations for the next crop. Fix the 1st or 2d Monday in December, and the farmers [illegible] circumstances, will [illegible] those in moderate circumstances, and attended to the necessary preparatory measures for a succeeding one. But if we meet on the 2d Monday in January, the session will be extended too far into the spring of the year, when farmers ought to be at home to see that their fences are made good, their oats sown, and their ground prepared for planting corn.

Can gentlemen, asked Mr. F remain here in any comfort to legislate, when every thing puts them in mind that their business requires their presence at home? No farmer would be at ease under such circumstances; nor would the lawyers in the Legislature be any better satisfied, when they recollected that their Courts were in session, and the fees which they ought to receive were going into other hands. Fix, then, on the middle period; it will be a season of the year most convenient, taking all circumstances into view, for the members of the Legislature generally.

Mr. *Stanly* (the Speaker) observed, that the bill before the committee differed from those we were generally called to consider. This bill does not concern the people whose interests are confided to our care, so much as it does the interests and convenience of Members of Assembly. The bill proposes to alter the time of the meeting of the Legislature; it is of little consequence to our constituents when our session *commences*, whether in November, December, or January; a much more important enquiry with them is, how long will it continue, and *when shall it terminate*. Whoever, said Mr. S. has cast his eye over the Treasurer's report, and discovers what is the cost of the annual session of the Legislature, and then examines the *pamphlet* which contains the dozen public acts and the much greater number of private bills, which are the fruits of our labours for a session, will be mortified at the discovery that half the public tax on property (except the tax on Bank Stock) the tax on lands town lots, slaves and polls, is consumed in producing these few, and frequently useless acts of legislation. Of the direct taxes of sixty thousand dollars, thirty three thousand dollars are expended in one of our annual sessions! When it shall be attempted to remedy this evil, by the only certain mode of doing so, by excluding much of the unimportant business, which consumes our time, he should gladly lend his assistance to effect it.

[Mr. Blain's amendment finally prevailed, fixing the 2d Monday in December, by 62 votes to 53.]

THE BANKS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Newbern, June 30, 1826.

Debts due the Bank of Newbern, from individuals, by bond, note, &c.		1,551,552
Bank property other than real estate,	3,185	
Real estate,	40,050	
Specie,	87,209	
Bills of Exchange and notes of other Banks,	52,147	
		1,734,143
Cr.		
Stock,	800,000	
Debts and deposits,	437.811	
Notes in Circulation,	431,204	
Balance,	65,125	
		1,734,143

M. C. STEPHENS, *Cashier.*

Bank of Newbern, Dec. 1, 1826.

State of the Bank of Cape Fear, Friday, 30th June, 1826.

Capital Stock,		792,000
Notes of this Bank in Circulation,		497,090
Deposits,		70,192
Dividends unpaid,		6,359
Amount due to Banks,		163,955
Profit and Loss, or surplus,		84.046
		1,613,642
Cr.		
Specie,	22,685	
Funds at the North,	314.894	
Due by Banks in North-Carolina,	2,031	
Notes of Banks on hand,	22.746	
Real Estate,	78.150	
Bills of Exchange,	30,756	
Debt, consisting of Notes discounted and Judgments,	1,135.480	
		1,613,642

W. ANDERSON, *Cashier.*

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1827.

The Speaker laid before the House of Representatives on the 4th inst. the following communication from the Secretary of the Treasury:

Treasury Department, Jan. 4, 1827.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the House of Representatives, an estimate of the appropriations for the service of the year 1827, amounting to $10,283,929 13, viz:

Civil list,	1,263.394 51
Miscellaneous,	302,155
Foreign Intercourse,	261,000
Expenses of the Army, including the Military Academy,	2.081,255 36
Fortifications, Armories, Arsenals, and Ordnance, &c.	1.171,400
Revolutionary and Military Pensions,	1,571,240
Indian Department,	181,320
Arrearages,	20,000
[illegible]	202,000
Marine Corps,	3,230,260 22

To the estimate are annexed two statements, prepared in obedience to the "Act in addition to the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury War, and navy Departments, shewing first the appropriations for the service of the year 1827, which have been made by former acts, viz: for arming and equipping the militia, public debt, civilization of the Indians, and treaties with Indian tribes, amounting to $10.419.025. Second, balances of appropriations unsatisfied, made previous to the year 1827, and which will be required for the objects for which they were severally made, amounting to $5 964 452 46. This aggregate of the unsatisfied appropriations, differs, $539.452 46, from the amount presented in the Report of this Department, on the State of the Finances, transmitted on the 12th December, 1826, which is accounted for by the expenditures for the fourth quarter of 1826, being less by the same sum.

I have the honor to remain very respectfully, your obedient servant.

RICHARD RUSH.

The Hon. the Speaker Of the House of Representatives.

This communication was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

CHARLESTON, JAN. 10.

Trotting Match.—A trotting match against time, for a bet of *two thousand dollars*, took place yesterday on the Washington Race Course, near this city, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock. The conditions were, that the horse should go fifty times round the course, (a distance of one mile) in five successive hours, which was performed in 2 minutes and 14 seconds within the time—he was driven by a gentleman in a sulkey. The excitement among the spectators became intense the last two miles, and on his coming in winner, a general acclamation ensued, which alarmed the horse; at the same instant, the bit broke, and he ran with much violence towards the city—the gentleman being unable to restrain him, was thrown from the sulkey a short distance from the course; and the horse, after dashing the vehicle in pieces, ran through the city for some time, before he could be arrested. *Courier.*

A depilatory soap, intended for the use of ladies, is advertised in the French papers. It will remove the hair from the chin in *ten minutes* without injuring the skin!

[FROM THE BALTIMORE GAZETTE.]

Defeat of the Brazilians.—A letter from the Coast of Brazil has just reached us, which contains information unpleasant to the cause of the emperor. It is dated Santos, September 26th, and to this effect:

"There has been a serious conflict between the Buenous Ayrean troops and the Brazilians, near Montevideo, in which the latter were defeated with the loss it is here currently reported, of seventeen hundred prisoners, the number of killed and wounded not mentioned; but, as the contest is supposed to have been a sanguinary one, the loss must have been excessive.

The convoy from Mexico City, which arrived at Vera Cruz 22d or 23d ult. brought $1.500.000: about half of the amount was to be forwarded to the United States.

We understand the Mexican squadron under Commodore Porter, which was to sail on the 5th inst. is expected to visit one of our ports, probably Norfolk.

The Marquis del Apartado, a passenger in the Brown, is a distinguished member of the Mexican government, on a tour to this country and to Europe.

N. Y. Mer. Adv.

Mr. William Fitcher, a respectable planter of Perquimans County, who went out as passenger, and was lost in the schr. Perquimans, which capsized at sea on a voyage from this port to the W Indies, made provision for his children and arranged all his affairs previous to his departure. He states in his will that all the slaves belonging to his estate, (which we understand to be 10 or 12) shall, after the ensuing year, be emancipated; during which time they are to be hired out for the purpose of raising funds to defray the expenses of sending to Hayti or Liberia, which ever they may choose.

"Mr. Monroe's administration was, in its measures, perfectly federal, but in his appointments to office he selected none but democrats. Thus it was, there was never a more popular administration than his, *for each party got exactly what it wanted*" BOSTON GAZ.

[The Federalists must be very easily satisfied practised on by the administrators of the government, without enjoying any of the *emoluments* of office:—We were always of the opinion that they had as great a hankering after the "loaves and fishes," as those whose political friends were in power. But in these days of political amalgamation and log-rolling, there are stranger things happening than our philosophy ever dreampt of.]

Abominable.—A most atrocious case of unnatural feeling in a mother, is mentioned in late English papers. A woman in Glasgow, Scotland, took the dead body of her child to an apothecary, and offered to sell it to him for dissection, for 5 pounds! She had with her a son, 13 years old, who she also offered to sell to the apothecary, (to kill and boil up) for 7 pounds, if he would let her strip off the clothes and keep them!! The apothecary very properly sent her to the police office.

Explosion.—An explosion of gunpowder took place in the store of Mr. Daniel Fisher, of Montreal, Canada, a short time since, when Mr. F. and his first clerk were seriously wounded. Mr. F. was driven by the concussion, in a flaming mass, into the street—his clothes were much burnt, the hair of his head was almost all scorched off, and his face so disfigured that, in attempting to enter his own house, he was repulsed by his brother, who supposed him to be a "pilfering negro!"

LONG SPEECHES, &c.

The legislature of Illinois assembled at Vandalia on Monday, 4th December. On Tuesday Ninian Edwards was qualified as Governor of that State, on which occasion his inaugural address occupied about *two hours* in the delivery. The genius of invention must bestir itself, for "the times" require, or will soon want, *letter saving* and *reading saving* machines, if our Presidents, Governors, Members of Congress and State Legislatures, *et cetera*, continue improving in composition as rapidly as they have done for a few years past. *Balt. Pat.*

Perpetual Motion.—In a late London paper it is mentioned that a mechanic, of Borsham, Wilts, is said to have discovered a perpetual motion, and to have written a letter to the king, informing him of the circumstance. It is represented to be a wheel set in motion by the help of magnets, and it had been going several days when the letter was sent.

THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Jan. 9.—The other House having concurred in the amendments made by the Senate to the engrossed bill to amend the act of 1820, for the better regulation of the County Courts of Rutherford, Burke and Lincoln, the said bill was ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. King presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Iredell county, in relation to the duty of constables.

Mr. Stokes, from the committee of Finance, reported a bill to allow further time for the payment of the purchase money on entries for vacant land made in 1824, which lapsed on the 15th December, 1826.

Wednesday, Jan. 10.—Mr. Forney presented the petition of Elizabeth Killon, praying to have secured to her the property she may hereafter acquire. Referred to the committee of Divorce and Alimony.

On motion of Mr. Williams, of Martin, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law, compelling the owners of slaves to pay the burial charges, when a jury of inquest has been held over their bodies.

The following engrossed bills from the other House, passed their first second and third readings and were ordered to be enrolled: the bill to amend the act of 1815, for the destruction of Wolves in Ashe county, and the bill to legitimate certain persons therein named.

The bill to authorise the County Court of Guilford to appoint a Committee of Finance, was read the second time, and amended, on motion of Mr. Smith, by extending its provisions so as to apply to Davidson county. It was read the third time, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr Stokes presented a bill to regulate the payment of claims against the several counties in this State; which passed its first reading.

The following bill was read and ordered to be engrossed: The bill to explain and amend the act of 1822, authorising the County Courts to require administrators and others to give counter security upon the petition of their securities.

Thursday, Jan. 11.—Mr. M'Dowell presented the petition of Samuel Jenkins of Buncombe, praying to be restored to credit; and Mr. Hill of Stokes, the petition of John Gibson, on the subject of divorce.

On motion of Mr Sharpe, the Judiciary committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the [illegible] Field Officers after [illegible] years, may be discharged from further services.

Mr. Pickett introduced a bill to prevent frauds and perjury in certain cases.

The Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Forney, in the Chair, on the bill to amend the emancipation Laws of this State. [This bill provides that hereafter, when the owner of any slave obtains a licence to manumit such slave, he shall give bond and security in $1000 that the slave shall within six months remove from the State, and never again return to reside therein.]

Mr. Yancy moved to amend the bill by adding a new section, which provides "that no slave shall hereafter be emancipated in this State, except on the express condition, that they shall leave the State never more to return, or in case they do return, they shall be sold by order of any County Court and the proceeds be applied to county uses." After some debate, this amendment was adopted, and the bill as amended, passed its second reading.

Friday, Jan. 12.—Mr. Love from the Committee of Claims, reported unfavorably to the petition of Robert Gracy, a Revolutionary soldier. Concurred in.

Mr. Riddick presented a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of making the laws relative to Usury more penal.

The bill to allow further time for the payment of the purchase money on entries of vacant lands, was read the second and third time and passed without debate.

The bill to regulate the payment of claims, against the several counties in this state, having been read the second time, Mr. Forney said it appeared to be general in its provisions, and therefore of importance, he moved that it lie on the table and be printed, which was agreed to. [The bill provides that from and after the passage thereof, claims against the several counties, within the state, which have been legally allowed by the clerks of the superior and county courts, shall be registered by the county trustees within — days after such claims are allowed. It further provides that all claims against any county issued previous to the first of May, 1827, shall be registered by the county trustee, within — days after said first day of May, or be barred; and no certificate or claim which shall not have been paid off before the said first of May, shall be received from any county trustee in the settlement of his accounts, unless the person to whom it is due, shall sign a receipt on the back.]

Saturday, Jan. 13.—Mr. Forney, from the committee of Internal Improvements, to whom was referred the bill to establish and regulate a Turnpike Road from the mouth of the Tuckasege River in Poindexter's Gap in the Smoky mountain, on the Tennessee line, reported the same with an amendment, which was concurred in, and the bill passed its second and third reading, and was order to be engrossed.

Mr. Speight of Craven, presented a bill further to amend the act making the protest of a Notary Public evidence in certain cases.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Jan. 8.—Mr. Swain presented the petition of Felix Walker, relative to the Cherokee lands.

Mr. Strange, from the committee of Internal Improvement, to whom was referred the bill to empower Joseph Houston to erect gates across certain roads, reported that it is expedient to pass the same; which report was concurred in. Mr. Allison then moved for the indefinite postponement of the bill; which was negatived, and the bill passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Allison, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing Sheriffs, in all cases of indictment for assault and battery, to receive, as a discharge from persons in indigent circumstances ordered into their custody, bond and security for the fine and costs, payable at the ensuing term.

Mr. Settle, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the petition of sundry inhabitants of Stokes county, together with the counter petition, in relation to an alteration in the boundary lines of said county, reported against the expediency of such alteration; which report was concurred in.

Mr. Bain, from the committee of Divorce and Alimony, reported unfavorably to the petiton of Mary Caldwell, of Iredell, for a divorce from her husband.—Concurred in.

Mr. Jones, of Warren, from the Judiciary committee, to whom was referred the resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of amending the act of 1809, providing how persons injured by the erection of public mills shall proceed to recover damages, reported that it is inexpedient to make any alteration in said law. Concurred in.

Tuesday, Jan. 9.—On Motion of Mr. Foy, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law in relation to the levying of executions by constables on insolvent debtors' lands, as to include all the executions which may be lactas, and thereby incur thereon but one set of costs.

Mr. Newland presented a resolution in favor of Samuel M'D. Tate, Sheriff of Burke county; which was referred to the committee of Claims.

The bill to empower Joseph Houston, of Iredell county, to erect gates across certain roads, was read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Settle, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported unfavorably to the petition of Wm. Watts and other citizens of Burke county, praying for an alteration of the lines between that county and Wilkes. Which report was concurred in.

Mr. Swain presented the petition of Humphrey Posey, of Haywood county, stating a grievance growing out of the purchase of Cherokee lands, and praying for remuneration. Referred to the committee of Finance.

Wednesday, Jan. 10.— The house was occupied nearly the whole of this day, in debate on the bill changing the time of meeting of the Legislature.

Thursday, Jan. 11.—Mr. Edmonston presented the petition of James Stephenson, of Haywood, stating a grievance that he had sustained in the purchase of a tract of Cherokee land, and praying for redress.

Mr Alford presented a bill to exempt subaltern officers in the militia, from furnishing themselves with uniforms, which was rejected on its first reading; and

Mr. Saintclair a bill to regulate the fees of the Attorney and Solicitor General and Solicitors, which passed its first reading

The following engrossed bills were received from the Senate, and passed their first reading in this House, viz:

To explain an act passed in 1822, to authorise County Courts to require administrators and others to give other or counter security upon petition of their security: to authorise the County Courts of Guilford and Davidson to appoint a committee of Finance.

Mr. Ship introduced a bill to compel the Register and other officers of Lincoln county, to keep their offices at the court-house.

Mr. Settle, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the petition of Wm. Thornton, of the District of Columbia, praying for an act of incorporation, the better to enable himself and those associated with him to search for Gold on lands owned by them in Montgomery county, reported that the committee deemed it inexpedient to grant the prayer of the petition. The report was concurred with,

Friday, Jan. 12.—Mr. Saintclair, presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Wilkes, praying for an alteration in the time of holding the County Courts of Wilkes;

Mr. Gordon presented a counter petition.

Mr. Love presented the petition of several citizens of Haywood county, praying to be authorised to open a Turnpike Road, and to receive tolls when completed.

Mr. Bonner presented a bill extending the time in which Guardians shall settle their accounts, which was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Carson, the committee of Finance was instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Revenue laws, as to make the tax on stores more equal in its provisions.

The bill to authorize the County Courts of this State to permit Gates to be erected across the public roads, and to lay a tax thereon, was read the second time.

Mr Settle, who had introduced this bill, said, it was his wish to relieve the Legislature from the trouble of legislating upon a subject which he thought could be better managed by the county courts, who might be safely trusted with it, and and where he had no doubt it would be properly used.

Several amendments were proposed to the bill, some of which were adopted, and others were rejected. One of these proposed that the tax upon gates thus erected, should not be less than $10. This was proposed by

Mr. Shepperd, who thought the Legislature ought to be cautious in placing a power of this kind in the county courts, which might be greatly abused. If this bill passed, he expected we should soon have gates on roads here, and there, and every where. When persons know they can obtain leave to erect Gates by a mere application to the county court, on paying a light tax, the convenience of the community in travelling would be much impeded by their number. Every obstruction to travelling on a public road, he said, was a nuisance. He had voted in favor of erecting Gates in special cases; but if the applications were to become numerous, he should vote against them. If this bill should pass, he hoped a heavy tax would be laid upon all Gates erected in this way.

Mr. A. Moore hoped this amendment would not be agreed to; for if it were, it would go to defeat the object of the bill. It was the intention of the gentleman from Rockingham to take this kind of business out of the hands of the Legislature, which consumed much of their time, at a great expense to the State, and place it in the hands of the [illegible] would be much better managed, for here we act without knowledge on the subject.

The amendment was rejected, and the bill passed its second reading.

Mr. Swain, agreeably to previous notice, called up for consideration, the Report on a petition of certain persons in Burke and Buncombe counties, who prayed to be erected into a new county, owing to their remote situation from their respective Court Houses. The committee reported against granting the prayer of the petitioners. Mr Swain made a strong and eloquent appeal to the House in favor of the petitioners: but his efforts did not succeed: the prayer of the petitioners was not granted.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 9.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Reed's resolution proposing an inquiry into the necessity of increasing the salary of the Post Master General, was agreed to. The bill entitled "an act to regulate process in the Courts of the United States," was ordered to a third reading. About one o'clock, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Tucker's resolution, calling for information as to the names of the surviving officers of the army of the revolution, was adopted, with a modification offered by himself. Mr. Blair, of Tennessee, offered two resolutions, which lie on the table, calling on the President for information whether any Charges des Affaires have been appointed since the 1st of January, 1826, without the advice and consent of the Senate: Mr. Wickliffe laid a resolution on the table calling for information as to the surveys of roads and canals which yet remain to be made. On motion of Mr. Jennings, of Indiana, the Committee on Public Lands were instructed to consider the propriety of reducing the price of public lands to seventy five cents per acre, or fifty cents, in proportion to the time they have been in the market.

Wednesday, Jan. 10.—In the Senate, yesterday, the "Bill to provide for the location of the two townships of land reserved for a seminary of learning in the Territory of Florida, and to complete the location of the grant to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum of Kentucky," after some discussion, was ordered to a third reading. The "Bill to graduate the price of public lands, and to cede the refuse to the States in which they lie," was considered, and strongly supported, in an able speech, by Mr. Barton. The bill, with an amendment, proposed by Mr. Hendricks, was postponed to the 20th inst.

In the House of Representatives, the day was entirely occupied in the discussion of the resolutions laid on the table the preceding day by Mr. Blair, of Tennessee, and Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky. The two former were agreed to, with amendments; and the discussion of the latter was suspended by a call for the orders of the day.

The select committee appointed on the subject of the letter of the Vice-President, on motion of Mr. Floyd, obtained leave to sit during the sittings of the House.

The system of Cavalry Tactics prepared by the Board of Officers, of which Gen. Scott was President, was received from the War Department, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Long, the Committee on Military Affairs was discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Joseph Wheaton, and he had leave to withdraw his petition.

Thursday, Jan. 11.—In the Senate yesterday, the bill for opening military roads in the Territory of Michigan, was then taken up, and after an animated debate, was laid on the table.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Mercer laid a resolution on the table calling for information relative to the Custom House receipts from 1815, to the present time. A Bill was reported from the Committee on Manufactures, relative to duties on imports; and a Bill from the Military Committee to increase the Corps of Engineers. The resolution offered by Mr. Wickliffe, and discussed on the preceding day, was adopted with a modification. A message from the President was received, communicating an interesting report from the Secretary of the Navy, relative to Dry Docks; and a communication from the War Department, containing the names of the officers of the Revolutionary Army, as far as they could be furnished.

On motion of Mr. Carson, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post road from Morganton, North Carolina, to Athens, Georgia, by way of Rutherford, Greenville, Pendleton, &c.

The following is the complexion of the committee on the application of Mr. Calhoun to investigate the Rip Rap affair, in reference to the parties as existing at the time of the first investigation:

Crawford,	Floyd, Virginia.
"	Williams, N. C.
Clay,	Wright, Ohio.
"	Clarke, Kentucky.
Adams,	Ingersoll, Conn.
"	[illegible] Maine.
Jackson,	Campbell, Ohio.

Fifteen hundred bales of American cotton goods have been shipped from Boston to Smyrna, within a short time past. This is a new market for American manufactures, which will no doubt improve.

ALABAMA.

We are sorry to hear that party spirit so far prevails in our Legislature, that a disunion of the state has been actually threatened! We understand that the northern members have concluded that those in the south were not disposed to legislate for us with justice. Hence they have threatened to detach this valley from Alabama, and attach it to Tennessee! This conclusion was no doubt drawn in haste, under the influence of passion—but a decision on this subject will require much deliberation.

Courtland Herald.

DIVIDENDS IN NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 2.

The bank of America has declared a dividend of two dollars and a half per share.

The Phœnix Bank, three and a half per cent.

The North River Bank, four per cent.

The Merchants' Bank, three per cent.

The Niagara Insurance Company, three and a half per cent.

The Ocean Insurance Company, four per cent.

The National Insurance Company, six per cent.

The New-York Insurance Company, five per cent.

The Eagle Fire Company, four and a half per cent.

The New York Lafayette Fire Insurance Company, three and a half per cent.

The Farmers' Fire Insurance Company, three and a half per cent.

The Mutual Insurance Company, three and a half per cent.

The New-York Lombard Association, four per cent.

The Fulton Fire Insurance Company, four per cent.

The Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, four and a half per cent.

The United States Fire Insurance Company, three and a half per cent.

James Noble has been re elected a Senator from the State of Indiana, for the term of six years, from the 4th of March next.

A deposite of 9000 dollars, in headed pistareens, was made in the State Bank, Boston, on Saturday, 16th ult.

Salisbury:

JANUARY 30, 1827.

REMOVAL.

☞ The Office of the *Western Carolinian* is REMOVED from the building which it formerly occupied East of the Court-House, to one on the same street South of the Court-House, immediately opposite the Bank; where those who may have business with the establishment, will please hereafter to apply. t49

JOHN STANLY, Esq.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the North-Carolina Journal, dated Raleigh, Jan. 1827.

"It is with unfeigned sorrow and regret that I announce to you, that there is great probability that the State of North Carolina will in future, be deprived of the invaluable services of Mr. Stanley: this morning the House of Commons met according to adjournment—the Speaker took the Chair apparently in his usual health and spirits—several reports and bills were handed in, and the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Chancery Bill, Mr. Donoho in the Chair. Mr. Morehead, the proposer of the measure, opened the debate in its favor, and was followed by Mr. Stanley against it. He had not spoken more than a minute or two before it was remarked that his voice began to faulter, and his features became, in some degree, distorted. He was aware of his situation himself, called for a glass of water and drank it—but found no relief—on the contrary, his voice faultered more and more, and his features became more distorted, until he at length apologized to the House for not being able to proceed, from some cause for which he could not account; whereupon the Committee rose, and Mr. Stanley with difficulty reached the Chair—eight or ten members rose at once for the purpose of moving an adjournment, and the question was put by Mr. Stanley. The House of course adjourned—but the Speaker had to resume his seat, whence he was borne by several of the members, almost in a state of insensibility, to the house of Dr. Beckwith. By the time they reached Dr. Beckwith's, he had lost his speech entirely, and it said the whole of one side was paralyzed—I am sorry that it has been out of my power to see him, since this melancholy event happened, but I have just learned that he is no better. Such is the estimation in which Mr. Stanley is held as a public man, that there is not an individual of any worth who does not deplore the calamity which has befallen him. Should he be so unfortunate as not to be able to resume his seat in the House of Commons, a void will be made in our Legislative Councils, which, I fear, will not soon be filled up."

Gen. Iredell, member from Edenton, was unanimously elected Speaker *pro tem.* of the House of Commons, the day after the calamity which befel Mr. Stanley.

J. D. Toomer, Esq. has been elected to the legislature from Fayetteville, in place of Mr. Strange, appointed Judge.

A destructive fire occurred in Knoxville, Tenn. on the 27th ult. by which two or three valuable buildings were entirely consumed; and, what was far more distressing, a Mrs. Hankins, and a child of Mr. Samuel Bell, were consumed in the flames!

Christian Liberality.—In consequence of the destruction, near Hillsboro' of the dwelling house of the Rev. Mr. Witherspoon, with all its contents, even to the clothing of the family, except such as they had on their backs, the citizens of the village, with a praise-worthy benevolence, the next day exerted themselves in making collections of articles of necessity, &c. for the use of the unfortunate family, and succeeded in getting about $600 worth of articles contributed.

Noah's Enquirer, in speaking of the late election of Governor of New-York, says: "The old republicans voted against Clinton on old party grounds, [he having once been suspected of federalism, having suffered himself to be run for President by them against Madison;] the Adams men voted against him, from a conviction that he was unfriendly to the general administration; and the Jackson men voted against him, for fear that he was first for himself; so he had all interests opposed to him." If this be a fact, it reasonably accounts for his being so closely run by so obscure a man as Wm. B. Rochester. And it is totally inexplicable to us how, if *all* interests were opposed to him, he could get elected. But it puzzles wiser heads than ours, to see into the *arcana* of New-York politics.

A post-office has been established in Jones county, in this state, named COMFORT. No doubt it will be a *comfortable* concern to the people in its vicinity.

Puzzle for Shoe-makers.—A Mr. MacKay, of Philadelphia, has sent to the Editor of one of the newspapers in that city, a *Paper Pattern*, explaining how the upper leather, quarter, strap, and lining of a shoe, may be constructed, *all in one piece, without a single seam!* Do any of our ingenious mechanicks understand this? If so, we shall be pleased with an opportunity of making it known through our columns.

The Editor of the Newburyport (Massachusetts) Herald, states, that he has published that paper for more than twenty-five years; and, during that period, has witnessed the failure of *thirteen* different attempts to get up rival papers in that place. How many *abortions* of this kind there have been in the town of Salisbury, during the six or seven years our establishment has been in operation, is not of sufficient consequence to any one *(except ourself)* to be worth the relating. *Verbum sat.*

☞ By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the Rev. JESSE RANKIN has opened a School in this town, for the instruction of youth in the various branches, as well of an English Education as of the higher departments of learning preparatory to entrance into any of the Universities. And it is with much satisfaction we are enabled to state, that that gentleman has been engaged to take charge of the Presbyterian Church in this place, as successor to the Rev. Dr. FREEMAN, and will devote the whole of his apostolic labors to the service of the people in connexion with this Church.

There are now three regularly-organized Churches in the town of Salisbury,—a Presby-

tabian, a Lutheran, and an Episcopalian,—all of which are supplied with Pastors, who statedly perform divine service to the people of their charge; and their ministrations are generally well attended.

Six years since, there was no Church in the place, of any denomination; and, as we believe, *but three professors of Religion.* About that time, a Presbyterian congregation was organized, the first that ever existed here. A year or two after, an Episcopalian congregation was organized, by the Bishop, also the first in the place. And about the same time, the old Lutheran Church was revived, and the scattered members collected together and organized.—The last mentioned congregation have a very commodious and comfortable house of worship, in which service is now regularly performed; the Presbyterians have commenced a large brick church, which will probably be completed in the course of next summer; and the Episcopalians, we understand, have determined upon commencing a brick church early in the ensuing season. From these facts, it will be seen that the *means* of grace are abundant with us, if we will but improve them; and as an evidence that they have not been totally neglected, it is sufficient to say, that *a reformation has taken place among us;*—the number of professors of religion in the place is twelve-fold greater now than it was five years since; and, if this operation of the Divine Spirit continues to yield its celestial fruits in the same ratio for five years to come, the metaphorical expression, "a mountain of holiness and an habitation of righteous men," will not be merely a figure of speech, as applicable to our village. These *facts*, alone, are a sufficient refutation of the insinuative slander of a correspondent, (whose effusion will be found on the fourth page of this day's paper) that "*the people of Salisbury are not yet saints!*"

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Virginia Senator.—Gov. Tyler has replied to a committee of the Virginia legislature, that he accepts the appointment of U. S. Senator, in place of Mr. Randolph. He states that it was contrary to his wishes that he was brought forward for the office, against Mr. Randolph.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

Some important intelligence from Europe will be found in to-day's paper. A war between England, Spain, and France, is thought by some to be inevitable; the New-York Enquirer, however, thinks there will be no war: and we are inclined to think so too; for Spain can do nothing, unless backed by France; and we suspect Charles the 10th will hardly engage in so bootless a contest. There is an advantage to us, however, from the mere expectation of war in Europe; it will have the effect of improving the price of American products. The price of cotton has already taken a rise in consequence.

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Colombia.—Important news from Colombia has been received, by a late arrival at New-York. Bolivar had arrived in Colombia; and the provinces of Panama, Carthagena, Guyaquil, have tamely surrendered the whole sovereignty of their government into Bolivar's hands, and invested him with unlimited authority,—which is just what his ambition has craved for a long time. The state of Venezuela is the only one which has refused to put herself under Bolivar's *protection.* She has issued a decree calling an election of deputies, to organize anew a republican government. At Cumana, a battle has been fought by the troops under Gen. *Paez* (who appears to be a mere creature of Bolivar's) and those under Gen. Bermudez, in which the latter was defeated, and completely routed. We wait, with anxiety, further and more definite intelligence from this ill-fated country,—which has long been the prey of such ambitious leaders as *Iturbide* and *Bolivar.*

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Brazil.—By an arrival at Norfolk, late intelligence has been received from Brazil. The Emperor, Don Pedro 1st, sailed from Rio Janeiro on the 24th Nov. in the Brazillian squadron, with 3000 troops on board, for Rio Grande, where the Buenosayreans had collected a pretty formidable force,—against whom the Emperor meant to carry his point, if possible. The late report of the defeat of the Brazilians, by the Buenosayreans, is not confirmed by this arrival.

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☞ We can this week no more than barely acknowledge the receipt of a number of communications, both poetic and prosaic, which shall be read in due season, and attended to in a way which our ideas of their merits may dictate. Although we have, at this time, but little space to devote to the favors of our correspondents, we are still thankful to receive them.

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DEATH of JUDGE HAYWOOD.

Died, at his residence, near Nashville, Tenn. on the 22d ult. the Hon. *John Haywood*, Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, in the 66th year of his age. Judge Haywood was a native of this state, from whence he removed to Tennessee a number of years since. He was a man of vigorous intellect, and possessed habits of unwearied industry and elaborate research, by which he had acquired ample and profound legal learning, and become one of the brightest ornaments of the bench and bar in his adopted state.

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LEGISLATIVE.

A detail of the proceedings in the legislature, to the 13th inst. will be found in preceding columns; below we give a few items of the proceedings on the 15th, 16th, and 17th; (taken from the Fayetteville Observer;) of which we will give a detail in our next.

In the Senate, a bill to attach the office of Clerk and Master in Equity to that of Clerk of the Superior Court, and a bill to prohibit the use of spirits at company musters, passed their 1st reading.

The Senate went into committee of the whole, on the bill to point out and direct the manner in which prosecuting officers shall in future be paid, and after some debate, the committee rose and reported the bill without amendment. A motion was then made for its indefinite postponement, which was negatived by the casting vote of the Speaker.

In the House, the bill concerning the Supreme Court was rejected on its 2d reading.

Mr. Ship presented a bill, appointing Commissioners to lay out a road from Salisbury to Lincolnton.

The bill supplemental to an act entitled "an act concerning the estates of persons dying intestate," was rejected on its second reading.

The bill to advance the administration of justice in Courts of Equity, and to establish Courts for that purpose, passed its first reading, was referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order for Tuesday.

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WAR IN EUROPE.

The arrival, at New York, of the Florida Packet ship, in 26 days from Liverpool, brings papers from London to the evening of the 14th of December, inclusive, which furnish the important intelligence that Portugal, having been invaded by Spain, had called upon the British Government, in conformity with its treaties of alliance, for aid; and that the latter forthwith, and without delay, answered the call.

It is not to be disguised that this step in Europe is of the greatest moment to us, and every eye in this country will at once be turned towards Cuba, the only possession of Spain that can alone compensate Great Britain for the expenses and evils of a war with that power—a jewel alike rich and undefended. Mr. Canning takes, it will be observed, the distinction, and insists upon it that this is a war, not against Spain, but in defence of Portugal—not of aggression; and if that ground be adhered to, it would exclude the idea of conquest. But the temptation is great—the facility is great—the prize invaluable. On the other hand, France and the U. S. will not, cannot acquiesce in the island of Cuba's passing under British dominion; and an attempt therefore to wrest that island from Spain, unless under the most positive and substantial pledges that its independence, under the guarantee of all the three nations, shall be the consquence, will lead most certainly to universal war.

It is proper, however, to say, that, according to the London papers of different politics, it was not anticipated that the war would involve other Powers, or be of long duration.

Extract of a letter received in New-York, dated

LONDON, DEC 11, 1826.

"Dear Sir: I have just time to write you a third edition of the Courier which I found, containing a declaration of war against Spain; the result of which will be our engaging into the measures taken by the Spanish Government to arm the Royalists; but it is generally believed that France has paid, armed and clothed the troops that are now invading Portugal, as a month since they had neither pay or any thing else from the Spanish Government."

Judging from appearances, I should say we are likely to have a general stir on the Continent, although many think the steps taken by Ministers will be the only sure way to prevent it. All public securities have fallen very much during the week; South American have gone down full ten per cent."

London, Dec. 12, 1826.—The utmost activity prevails in every department of Government, connected with the immediate embarkation of troops for Portugal. 5000 are already sent.

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The Committee of Investigation, appointed on the application of Mr. *Calhoun*, had not, at our last dates from Washington, (18th inst.) made their report to the House, but were assiduously engaged in the investigation; and had obtained leave to sit during the sessions of the House. The investigation had taken a wider range than had been expected; it was expected, however, that the committee would report shortly; and, perhaps, by next mail, we shall receive the result of their labors.

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We learn from Delaware that Mr. M'Lane, at present a member of the House of Representatives, has been elected to the Senate of the United States, for six years from the 4th of March next. And that Mr. Ridgely is also elected for the remainder of the term of the late Mr. Van Dyke, which ends March 3. 1829.

Nat. Journal.

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The East Florida Herald of Dec. 26, says, from what they can learn, the Indians have not committed any other excesses than those already noticed; and adds, that there is no cause for believing that the Indians, as a nation, have any concern in, or favor the excesses that have been committed; nor is a continuation of them apprehended.

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MILLEDGEVILLE, JAN. 10.

More Trouble.—The Surveyors who have been employed on the lands lying between the new treaty line and the Georgia boundary, have been arrested in their progress by the Indians. Here is another impediment to the occupation of the country this year. *Journal.*

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N. Carolina Notes.—In New York, 3 to 3½ per cent, discount. Philadelphia, 3 per cent. Norfolk, 2 per cent. Richmond, 2 to 2½ per cent. Petersburg, 3 per cent. Charleston, 2 to 2½ per cent. at the latest dates.

Fayetteville Observer.

Com. Porter.—A vessel bound from Marseilles to Havana, was boarded by Com. Porter, (with the Mexican squadron) at the south end of the Island, who carried the captain through his frigage, (said to have once been an India merchantman) and requested him to invite Com Laborde (commander of the Spanish fleet in Havana,) to come out and give him battle. He reported the case on his arrival at Havana, and Com. Laborde with a line of battle ship and two frigates, has gone out to meet Porter, who has but two brigs and two schooners, besides his frigate. It was rumored at Havana that Porter had a larger force somewhere in waiting, or intended to board the Spaniard when they should get to close quarters. Laborde is said to be a brave fellow, and we all know what Porter is; so that we may expect to hear of a severe brush between them soon.

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Henry Crabb, Esq. of Nashville, is appointed by the Governor of Tennessee, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals, in that state, in place of John Haywood, dec'd.

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Steam Carriage.—A gentleman in Springfield, Mass. has constructed a steam carriage upon very simple principles, which bids fair to be a valuable improvement. It moves up hill as well as otherwise, and carries eight men.

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William A. Graham, of Rutherford county, and Elam Alexander, of Mecklenburg county, have obtained license to practise law in the county courts.

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Adjournment of the Legislature.—A resolution was passed by the Senate, on Saturday, the 20th inst, fixing on Saturday, the 3d of February, for the adjournment of the legislature.

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A most destructive fire took place in Alexandria, Dist. Columbia, on the 18th inst. It was intensely cold, and the wind blew with great violence. At one time, it was thought the town could not be saved; and that the shipping which was frozen up in the harbor, would also be burnt; but with great exertions, and with assistance from Washington City, and the engines from there, the fire was arrested, after raging for *five hours.* 40 or 50 houses were burnt; entire loss estimated at $200,000. Some of the property was insured.

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A valuable Steam Grist and Saw-Mill, the property of Messrs. Dudley and Dickinson, of Wilmington, was totally destroyed by fire on Wdnesday 17th inst. Loss about $15,000; $10,000 of it was insured.

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The Markets.

Fayetteville Jan. 17.—Apple brandy, 45 to 50; Peach do. 60 to 75; Bacon, 7 to 8; Bagging, 20 to 25; Coffee 16 to 20; COTTON, 8 50 to 9; Corn, 65 to 70; flour, 6 to 6 50; Iron, 5 50 to 6 50; Molasses 35 to 37; Sugar, 9 to 12; Salt, 85 to 90; Whiskey, 45 to 50. *Observer.*

Cotton is improving. The demand in Liverpool is animated. On the 9th of December an advance of 1-8d. had been readily obtained on the preceding week; and on the 15th an advance of 1-4d. was received on the prices of the 9th. *Journal.*

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Charleston, Jan. 9.

Cotton.—Since the late news received from England by the ships Hudson and Florida, (via New York,) of a declaration of War by Great Britain against Spain, (particulars of which will be found in our columns) there has been an improvement of ½ a ¼ cent in all descriptions of Cotton. In Upland the sales are limited, but holders are firm at present prices. We now quote ordinary to fair 8: good fair prime 9¾ a 9¾: prime 10. a 10¼ cents; and for choice brands 10½ a 10¾.

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Camden, Jan. 20.—Cotton, 8 to 8 50; corn, 62½ to 75; whiskey, 60; salt, 80 to 87½; flour, 7 to 7 50; wheat, $1 25 to 1 50

About 3000 bags of cotton were shipped from Camden, S. C. during the week ending on the 20 inst.

Married,

In the Forks of the Yadkin, in this county, on the 12th of Sept. last, by J. Inglis, Esq. Mr. Solomon Estep to Miss Mary Baity, both of this county. Also, on the same evening, by J. Inglis, Esq. Mr. James Holeman, of Alabama, to Miss Rebecca Beeman, of this county.

In Camden, S. C. by the Rev. Mr. Haskins, on the 23d ult, Dr. Sterling M. Wheaton, Dentist, to Miss Sarah C. DuBose.

In Montgomery county, on the 4th inst. by Wm. Harris, Esq. Mr. Mark Jones to Miss Nancy Neel. Also, in Montgomery county, by John Kendall, Esq. Mr. John Daniel to Miss Lucinda Austin, daughter of Col. Jacob Austin.

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DIED,

In this town, on Thursday last, after a long and most afflictive illness, Mrs. Nancy Dougherty, aged 66 years. It was the unhappy fate of this most excellent of matrons, to have borne an unusual share of the ills of this life; from various causes, she was in a singular degree the victim of hardships and sufferings for a series of years; and, to complete her destiny, her last illness was one of the most excruciating suffering, which it were possible for humanity to bear up under. Death, to her, could have no terrors; it was an exchange of all the woes incident to mortality,

"For worlds of bliss, where joys unfading flow,
"And sainted souls with love and rapture glow."

In [illegible] on the 18th inst. Miss Mary Maxwell, daughter of Col. Guy [illegible], aged 12 years 5 months.

In Mecklenburg county, on the same day, after a lingering illness, Mr. George Albert Jefferson Smartt, in the 24th year of his age.

Fifty Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 30th September last, an apprentice boy named Richmond Winkler, between seventeen and eighteen years of age. I will give the above reward (clear of any expense) to any person who will deliver said apprentice to me, in Davidson county, North Carolina. All persons are forewarned from employing, or in any wise harboring said boy, under the penalty of the law.

JOEL OWEN.

October 2d, 1827. 1w

Valuable Books at Auction.

ON Tuesday evening, the 20th day of February next, (being the week of Rowan county Court) at the store of Ezra Allemong, there will be sold, without reserve, the following *Books*, to wit:

History of the French Revolution, Buchan's Domestic Medicine, Raynals History of the East and West Indies, 6 vol. Haywood's Justice, Haywood's Manual, Blairs Lectures, Rollins Ancient History, Pitts' Virgil, 4 vol. Friars Gerard, 2 vol. 1 Philosophical Grammar, Watts' Logic, Francis's Horace, 4 vol. Pope's Homer, 9 vol. Homer's Dramatic Works, 1 vol. Boston's fourfold State, Bryden's Tour, British Housewife, Spectator, Klopstock's Messiah, Gordan's American Wars, Edwards on Free Will, Barclay's Apology, Burns Justice of the Peace and Parish Officer, Crown Circuit Companion, Fordyce on Education, Green's Bankrupt Law, Hunter's Poems, Johnson's Dictionary, Haxham on Fevers, Carter's Reports, Maitland's History of Scotland, Rappan's History, 4 vol. Burr's Trial, 1 vol. Evergreen's Crown Law, Curry on Yellow Fever, Surgical operations, Description West Indies, Evans' Sermons, Pope's Literary Correspondence, Marshal's Life of Washington.

With a considerable number of other rare and scarce Books, being odd volumes, and Greek and Latin school books; belonging to the estate of Maxwall Chambers, sen. dec'd.

Sale to commence at early candle light. If not all sold on that evening, the sale will be continued from day to day until all is sold.

Credit of six months, will be given; note and approved security will be required.

THOMAS CHAMBERS.

Salisbury, N. C. Jan. 26, 1827. 4t50

J. & P. REICH,

Copper Smiths and Tin Plate WORKERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they continue on the above business, in its various branches (as their late Father has done) and will supply their customers with

Stills and Worms,

Dyers, Hatters, Wash, and Tea Kettles, &c. with that promptness and durability, which the manufacture of this house has generally proved, and at the most reasonable prices. Repairing, likewise done at any time, with punctuality, in their line. All kinds of *Tin-Ware* made, and sold by wholesale and retail, of best workmanship, for traders and domestic use.

Salem, N. C. Jan. 15. 1827. 3t49

THOMAS ALLISON

GIVES notice, that, having removed his stock of Goods from Salisbury to his establishment in Statesville, he is desirous of closing his accounts here as speedily as possible; those, therefore, indebted to him, are desired to come forward and settle, either by cash or notes, without delay. He will remain in the place till the 1st of March for the purpose of arranging his business; and can generally be found at his store-house, except when absent from town, at which times reference can be had to Mr. George M'Connaughey.

Salisbury, Jan. 24, 1827. 4t50

Removal.

EBENEZER DICKSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public, that he has removed his *Boot* and *Shoe* Manufactory, from the building he lately occupied, to one a few doors south, on the same street, for some time past occupied as a watchmaker's and silversmith's shop, nearly opposite the Bank; where he will still continue to *make* and *mend* every description of

Boots and Shoes.

He employs the best workmen, uses the best leather, and charges the lowest prices, of any *good* shoemaker in this part of the country; and if after all this, he fails in pleasing those who favor him with their work, the fault cannot lie in him,—*he* thinks. The quality of his materials, the skill of his workmen, and the promptitude with which he executes all orders in his line, offer advantages to those wishing *boots* and *shoes*, greater perhaps than the town of Salisbury ever before enjoyed. Then

Let him buy now who never bought before;
Let him who always bought now buy the more.

Salisbury, Jan. 29, 1827. 47tf

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. on the night of the 21st inst. two apprentices to the tailoring business, by the names of *William J. Cowan* and *Nathan Wade.* Cowan was 18 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, fair complexion, darkish hair, with his under lip hanging rather loose: Wade is nearly 21 years old, tolerably fair complected, hair inclined to be sandy, is stoop-shouldered, has a down-cast countenance, and is altogether a suspicious looking fellow. I will give $50 for the apprehension and delivery to me of these boys; or $10 for their confinement in jail, and information sent me. All persons are forbidden to trust or harbor, or any tailor to employ them, at the peril of the law. THOS. V. CANON.

Concord, Jan. 23, 1827. 3t49

Estate of Neill M'Kay.

HAVING taken out letters of administration on the estate of Neill M'Kay, late of Iredell county, decd, I desire all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all who have claims against it, are requested to bring them forward for settlement, within the legal time, or this notice will be pled in bar of their recovery. NEILL M'KAY, *Adm'r.*

December 25, 1826. 1w

Taken up and Committed

TO Jail, in Concord, N. C. on the 20th April last, a negro man, who says his name is Edward, and states that he belongs to Messrs. Johnson and Hatley, who were taking him on to the South, and that he left them at the Catawba river; said boy is about 25 years old, yellow complexion, 5 feet 6 inches high, has a scar above his left eye, and one on the left side of his nose. The owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him WM. O. MAHAN, *Jailor.*

Concord, Jan'y. 22d, 1827. 3mt59

Books Loaned Out.

PERSONS who have books in their possession, belonging to the Rev. Mr. Freeman, are requested to leave them with the Editor of this paper, in order that they may be forwarded to the owner as soon as possible. Among those missing, is the Life of Calvin, and many others.

Jan'y. 22, 1827. t48

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber has just opened a SCHOOL in the town of Salisbury; in which will be taught *Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography,* the *Latin* and *Greek Languages,* and all the other branches usually taught in the different Academies in the country. Boys can be prepared here for College. Due pains will be taken to cultivate such feelings, and to form such habits, as are favourable to virtue and religion.

After having been for some time engaged as an assistant, in one of the first Academies in the state, and since engaged as principal in different schools, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may place their children under his instruction. Prices for tuition will no doubt be satisfactory. Boarding can be obtained in the place, upon reasonable terms. JESSE RANKIN.

Salisbury, Jan. 23, 1827. 3t51

Public Sale.

ON the 6th and 7th days of February next, there will be a large quantity of

BAR IRON

sold on credit, at the High Shoal, in Lincoln county; and on the 8th, a quanty of *CASTINGS*, at the Furnace on Long Creek; and on 9th and 10th, at Lincolnton, a number of tracts of *LAND*, lying throughout the county of Lincoln, directed to be sold by the Will of John Fulenwider, deceased.

ROBERT H. BURTON,
HENRY FULENWIDER,

December 16th, 1826. *Executors.*

Drugs, Medicines, Paints,

Oils, Window-Glass and Dye-Stuffs.

HAVILAND and ASHFIELD, offer at 304 King street, Charleston, S. C. an extensive assortment of genuine

Drugs, Medicines, & Perfumery.

Also, 120 kegs White Lead, warranted pure
430 do. do. good
18 Verdigris, pure
96 Yellow Ochre
20 bbls. Whiting, English
26 Linseed Oil, Philadelphia
6 hhds. Lamp Black
210 boxes Spanish Brown
72 Venetian Red
1200 lbs. Putty, in bladders
8 do. Spts. Turpentine
475 boxes Window-Glass of all sizes, from 8 by 10 to 22 by 28

Log-wood, in sticks and chipped; Cam-wood; Nicaragua, Fustic, Red-wood, Indigo, Spanish and Carolina; Aqua Fortis, Shell Lack, Alcohol, and every article for Dyer's or Hatter's use.

H. & A. can inform Merchants, Manufacturers and other dealers, that they are daily receiving additions to their stock from their House in New-York; and fancy that inducements are offered for purchasers to call as above.

Charleston, Dec. 20, 1826. 3mt58

LEATHER.

THE subscriber has on hand, at his Tan Yard near Salisbury, about 500 sides of heavy Philadelphia and other Tann'd

SOLE LEATHER.

Also, a large quantity of
Skirting, Hog-Skins
Calf-skins, Sheep-skins and
Upper Leather;

worthy the attention of persons at a distance, who work in that article; which he will dispose of on good terms, for cash. 26t70

Nov. 28, 1826. WM. CHAMBERS.

For Sale, or Rent,

MY *House and Lot* in the Town of Concord. It is in a central part of the town, and is a very eligible stand for the Mercantile or any other kind of business, having been advantageously occupied as a Store for many years: there is a good Dwelling, and necessary out-buildings, on the lot, immediately adjoining the store. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of the premises. If not sold, they will be Rented again. For further particulars, apply to

MICHAEL BROWN, *Salisbury.*

January 8, 1827. 44

Contract for a Church.

THE members and friends of the Episcopal Church, having determined to erect a Church in the town of Salisbury, and having appointed the undersigned a Committee for the purpose of contracting for and superintending the building of the same, they hereby give notice to all persons disposed to undertake, that they are ready to receive proposals and to enter into a contract for the whole or any part of the work. The walls are to be of brick: other particulars will be made known on application to either of the committee.

JOHN McCLELLAND,
STEPHEN L. FERRAND,
JOHN BEARD, jr.
EDWARD CRESS,
THOMAS CHAMBERS,

42 *Committee:*

December 20, 1826.

New Watches & Jewelry.

HUNTINGTON and WYNNE, having some time since established a shop in their line in this place, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have recently received a new supply of Gold and Silver Patent Lever *WATCHES*, and plain Silver-Watches.

Also, a supply of Jewelry and Silver-Ware. All of which they are disposed to sell on as good terms as they can be purchased elsewhere. An arrangement has been made with a gentleman of Philadelphia, by whom they will have manufactured *JEWELRY* of every description, and of the best workmanship, of *North-Carolina Gold.* An arrangement has also been made, by which they will receive, almost monthly, supplies of Jewelry and Watches, from New-York and Philadelphia.

They are now well prepared to manufacture *Silver-Ware*, and all articles in their line: and hope, by constant attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Salisbury, Jan. 1827. 45

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the estate of James McKnight, Sen. deceased, either for property bought at the Sale, or otherwise, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment without further delay. And all those having demands, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement, or this notice will be pled in bar of their recovery, as I am determined to close the estate as speedily as possible.

JOSEPH McKNIGHT,
Surviving Ex'r.

Jan. 15th, 1827. t48

The Muse.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

We extract the following happy version of he Lord's Prayer from "*Devotional Verses*," by Bernard Barton:

FATHER of all! who dwell'st above,
Thy name be hallowed here;
As in those realms of peace and love,
Where saints that name revere.

Thy kingdom come; thy will, alone,
Be done by man below;
As spirits round thy glorious throne,
Their pure obedience show.

Give us this day our daily bread;
Not merely outward food,
But that whereon the soul is fed,
The source of heavenly good.

Forgive our trespasses, as we
In pardoning love abide;
Since none forgiveness win from thee
Who pardon have denied.

And lead us from temptation far;
From evil, Lord, restore;
For thine the power, the kingdom, are,
The glory evermore!

HUMAN GRANDEUR.

We gaze on the billow, with wonder and awe,
Swelling high as it threatens the shore:
Till broken and lost we forget what we saw,
And think of that billow no more.

So the pomp of the great, so the fame of the brave,
So the treasures of glory and pride, [ling wave.
Tho' they mount on the flood, like the high swel-
Like that, too, must ebb with the tide.

SALISBURY, JANUARY 30, 1827.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. White: I have read with much surprize, the notice you took in your paper of the Rev. Jonathan O. Freeman's valedictory sermon to the people of Salisbury. At home your remarks are well understood, and duly appreciated; but abroad what will the public think? and how must the Rev. preacher feel, when he reads them? Well may he exclaim, in the language of the Spanish proverb, "Save me from my friends!" You say, "so affecting was the address, that the eyes of nearly the whole assembly were suffused with tears. This fact alone is evincive of the affectionate regard cherished by our citizens for their late amiable pastor; and moreover, it furnishes a pleasing evidence that the apostolic labours of that gentleman have been eminently instrumental in working out *a great moral and religious reformation among us.*" According to this account, the preacher is not only a Whitfield in pathos, but is likewise a Luther in argument, and in the great work of reformation. But have you yet to learn, that tears are not always a proof, either of sorrow or piety? In reference to the great moral and religious reform you speak of, truth requires me to say, that the people of Salisbury, a few excepted, are not yet Saints. What then must they have been before this "Holy apostle of God" (as you call him) came among them, and wrought *the great moral and religious reformation!!* They, like the people of our country in general, have been, and are, keeping pace with the improvements of the age. But to say that a *great reformation* has been achieved by the labours of Mr. Freeman in Salisbury, is to assert more than can be substantiated by *facts*. Doubtless Mr. Freeman has done some good during his labours of six years: but to ascribe to him all the merits of *the reformation*, if it were true that such a mighty one has been effected, would be casting unmerited reproach on two other clergymen, who are esteemed by many at least equal to him in zeal and piety. And lest the friends of religion at a distance should sicken with apprehension for the fate of Salisbury, I conceive it an act of humanity to inform them, that the two humble ministers of Christ who *still officiate* there, are deemed able, under Providence, to prevent the *full* return of darkness and superstition, till another "Apostle" shall appear.

Convinced that you do not wish to excite such alarm, I ask a place in your paper for JUSTICE.

[An indifferent person would naturally conclude, on reading the above, that somebody had been wantonly assailed, in the brief notice we took of the farewell sermon of the Rev. Dr. Freeman; but if, in paying a common tribute to him, (to whom we then *thought*, and of which we have since been *convinced*, we meted but sheer "justice") we used language that has been construed to cast the slightest imputation on others, we can give the most solemn assurance that it was foreign to our *intention* to do so.—But can the unbiassed reader discover any thing in our remarks, except by a latitudinarian inference, which casts "reproach" on any one? We believe not; for we *named* no one but Dr. Freeman; nor did we make any *comparison* between his apostolic labors and those of the other Clergymen in the place;—nor impute to his agency alone *all* the good that had been wrought out among us: We only said he had been "instrumental"—[one among many *instruments*, under God]—"in working out a reformation," &c.—With what truth, then, we can be said to have cast "unmerited reproach on two other Clergymen," we leave to the unprejudiced reader to determine. To the piety, zeal, and efficient labors of "the two humble ministers of Christ who still officiate" among us, we can bear as full, and perhaps rather more *general* testimony, than the author of "Justice" would *spontaneously* do. And, as he has gratuitously made an officious reference to them, (in order with more certainty to conceal his *real* purpose) to them we are willing to refer, whether the "Spanish proverb," quoted by him, will not apply with more peculiar force to himself than to us. It is a most lamentable trait in the character of man, that the worst passions of his nature are most frequently incited to action on occasions which call for the exercise of the loveliest of his virtues: the above communication, the reader will no doubt be ready to admit, is a strong illustration in point; for what but *envy* or *malice* of the most rankling kind, could prompt so splenetic an effusion? We have no fears but that the intelligent reader will know fully as well how to "appreciate" the criticism of *Justice*, as he will the remarks of ours which are made the subject of that criticism. "Justice" was not written in Salisbury; and we charitably believe, that the *gall* in which the author's pen appears to have been infused, was not his own. We would recommend to his attention the following paragraph, from an authority which he will not, perhaps, be prepared to gainsay; and hope that he may profit by its re-perusal.

Editor Western Carolinian.

"Against *slander* there is no defence. Hell cannot boast so foul a fiend, nor man deplore so fell a foe. It stabs with a word—with a nod—with a shrug—with a look—with a smile. It is the pestilence walking in darkness—spreading contagion far and wide, which the most wary traveller cannot avoid; it is the heart-searching dagger of the dark assassin; it is the poisoned arrow, whose wound is incurable; it is the mortal sting of the deadly adder—murder its employment, innocence its prey, and ruin its sport."

RESPECT FOR FEMALES.

The following is one of the most eloquent sketches which we recollect to have seen. It is rich in figure, chaste and delicate in style, and highly refined in sentiment.

Philadelphia Album.

"I dislike the man who deliberately trifles with the affections of woman. I would rather shake hands with a highwayman, than with a gentleman who has sacrificed to his own vanity the life-long happiness of an inexperienced girl. I fear this sort of conduct has never been sufficiently reprobated, and females too often betray the rights of their sex, by accepting with pride the homage of a man, who has become notorious for the conquest and desertion of their sisters, as if *his* mercy and love could be depended upon, who has once been cruel to an affectionate woman! When, by exclusive attentions, you have excited a regard, by the developement of talent, or by the display and devotion of personal graces you have fascinated the mind and the heart, when, by the melting and the sinking eye, the faltering voice, the fervid tone, the retained hand, you have awakened the passion you cannot lay—when you have wilfully done this, in the cold blood of vanity, and it suits your convenience, or sated coxcombery, to finish the scene by altered mien, a distant courtesy, or an expression of surprise at the expected effects of your civility; will you be able to quiet your conscience with a jest? Will you sleep on an adage of fools, or a lie of your own? What if the poor being, whose hope you have changed into despair, whose garden you have blasted with mildew and rust; whose heaven you have darkened for evermore, shall suffer in silence, striving to bear her sorrow, praying for cheerfulness, pardoning without forgetting you, till the worm has eaten through to life, and the body is emancipated which you have led to the dance, the voice is broken on which you have hung, the face wan which you have flattered, and the eyes frightfully bright with a funeral lustre, which used to laugh radiancy, and hope, and love, when they gazed upon you? What if a prouder temper, a more ardent imagination, and a stronger constitution, should lead to spite, and impatience, and recklessness of good and ill; if a hasty and loveless marriage should be the rack of her soul, or the provocation of her sin! Is there mandragora could drug you to sleep while this was on your memory, or does there really live a man who could triumph in such bitter wo? O believe it not. For the sake of our household Gods, call it and cause it to be a lie! Be ye sure that coquettes are the refuse of their sex, and were only ordained to correspond with the coxcombs of ours. Women have their weaknesses, and plenty of them, but they are seldom vicious like ours; and as to their levity of heart, who shall compare the wordly, skin-deep fondness of a man, with the one rich indolatry of a virtuous girl? A thousand thoughts distract, a thousand passions are a substitute for the devotions of a man; but to love is the purpose; to be loved, the consummation; to be faithful, the religion of a woman. It is her all in all; and when she gives her heart away, she gives a jewel, which, if it does not make the wearer richer than Crœsus, will leave the giver poor indeed. B.

Cows.—Keep no more cows than you can keep well—one cow well fed will produce as much milk as two indifferently treated, and more butter; and if the cow be wintered badly, she will rarely recover during the succeeding summer, so as to become profitable to the feeder. Cows should by all means, be housed in extreme weather, and particularly those which give milk, or a failure in the quantity of milk will be experienced. Wherefore, instead of keeping twenty cows poorly fed and but half of them stabled, sell ten, and give the remaining ten feed to the amount equal to what the twenty originally had; procure constant stabling for them, and you will find that you will receive quite as much milk and butter in return, as was derived from the former mode of treating twenty. Sweet potatoes, carrots, pumpkins, and ground oats, are unquestionably among the best articles of food for milch cattle; they occasion the milk to assume a fine flavor and color, as well as an increase of quantity.

GOV. CLINTON'S

Message to the legislature of New-York, has attracted very general attention in every part of the Union. The reputation for the first order of talents which Gov C enjoys throughout the nation, is, of itself, sufficient to warrant an intensity of interest in whatever emanates from him, as well of a local as a national bearing. In reference to the politics of the nation, after remarking that its evident policy should be sedulously to abstain from entangling or identifying ourselves with the political arrangements of other nations, Governor Clinton makes the following sound observations upon a subject of the highest importance, and which as expressing the opinion probably of the first state in the union, carry with them much weight:

"Another attempt, as futile as the former, has been made by a custom house collector in the west, to apply the revenue laws of the United States to the navigation of the Erie canal. It does not appear that this proceeding has received any countenance from higher authorities, nor can it for a moment be believed that a claim so preposterous in its assumptions and so pernicious in its results, would at any time be encouraged in any quarter. As the spirit of internal improvement is rapidly extending in every direction, it has become a question of great moment, whether the gen'l government has power, with or without the consent of the state government, to construct canals and roads in their territories, and whether such power, if not already vested, ought not to be granted? High authorities are to be found on both sides of this question; and after devoting to it all the consideration to which, from its importance, it is entitled, I think it due to a sense of duty and a spirit of frankness to say, that my opinion is equally hostile to its possession or exercise, or its investment in the national authorities. I can perceive in it nothing less than the harbinger of certain destruction to the state governments, nor can we but see that it at once breaks down the barrier between a government for national or exterior affairs, and local governments for domestic or interior concerns. As well might Congress take cognisance of agriculture, common schools, universities, penal codes, civil rights, and the whole range of local and internal regulations, as of roads and canals. As however the general government is possessed of the national domains, and has exclusive authority over the most productive sources of revenue, I believe that the power of distributing the necessary funds among the several states for objects of public improvement, ought to be incorporated in the constitution, if not recognized as already in existence."

Cross Examination.—A witness lately examined in one of our courts, (Illinois) upon a trial concerning a horse trade, was asked by the counsel for the defendant how the plaintiff generally rode?

Witness—He generally rides a-straddle, sir.

Counsel—How does he ride in company?

Witness—If he has a good horse he always keeps up.

Counsel—How does he ride when he is alone.

Witness—Really, sir, I cannot say, for I never was in company with him when he rode by himself.

Counsel,—You may stand aside sir.

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber having engaged an Assistant for the ensuing year, will open his *SCHOOL* again in *Mocksville*, on the 15th of January next.

The course of instruction contemplated for this School, will embrace all the parts necessary to form a good English Education, and the Latin Language. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions, of five and a half months each; at the end of which, there will be a public examination of the Pupils, and a vacation of two weeks.

Price of tuition will be *nine dollars* per session, payable in advance. It is desirable that all pupils intended for this school, should begin with the commencement of the session; and that none should be engaged for a less time than a whole session. Those who engage for a shorter time, must expect to pay an additional price.

The local advantages of this institution, (which is intended to be made permanent) are not without claims to public consideration. In the centre of a back country, abounding in all the necessaries of life; combining the salubrity of the mountains, with the beauty and convenience of the plain: uniting health, with fertility of soil, and cheapness of provisions—it seems the spot to which nature, pointing her unerring finger, is wont to say, There, in stillness and retirement, is intended to be reared the temple sacred to Learning, to Science and to Freedom.

All the diffidence arising from an humble sense of his abilities, and a high sense of the responsibilities involved in the engagement, is felt by the subscriber, in submitting his services to the public as an instructer of youth; but having early learned the utility of the maxim, "that whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well," in applying it to the management of his school, his time and faculties shall be faithfully devoted. Encouraged by the success of a few years devoted to the business in Lynchburg, Va. he is not without hopes of being useful to those intrusted to his care.

To persons desiring it, Board can be furnished by the subscriber, and other gentlemen in the village, upon very moderate terms.

WILLIAM BUFORD.

Mocksville, Dec. 8th, 1826. 6t47

Estate of James Dickey.

THE subscriber having, at the November term of Rowan county court, 1826, taken out letters of administration on the estate of *James Dickey*, late of Rowan county, dec'd. gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment; and those having claims against it, will present them, properly vouched for, within the time limited by law, otherwise they will be barred a recovery, according to act of assembly in such case made and provided. WM. B WILSON. *Adm'r.*

Nov. 23, 1826. 3mt52

Estate of Haynes Morgan.

HAVING taken out letters of administration on the estate of *Haynes Morgan*, Esq. late of Rowan county, dec'd. I desire all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment; and all who have claims against it, are requested to bring them forward for settlement, within the legal time, or this notice will be pled in bar of their recovery.

A. R. JONES, *Administrator.*

Mocksville, Nov. 24th, 1826. 3mt51

Taken up and Committed

TO the Jail of Rowan county, N. C. on the 16th of August, 1826, a negro man, who says his name is *JACK*, 22 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high; says he left his master about 6 weeks since, in the state of Georgia; was bought by one Johnson, last spring, of Matthew Williamson, at Charlotte Court-House, Virginia. The owner is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

FIELDING SLATER, *Jailor.*

Salisbury, N. C. Aug. 17, 1826. 24

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Statesville, N. C. on the 1st day of January, 1827.

Beall James	Fox Potts John
Bracken John	Robertson Geo. W.
Carnett Elizabeth	Ritchens John
Camrace Tabitha	Randels Smith
Duvall Thomas	Reid Cassandra Mrs.
Davidson George L.	Tomblinson Wm. H.
Edwards James	Smith William
Ellis Allen	Shaw William
Francis John	Stephenson James
Felz Garrald	Smith Jacob
Gideon Sarah Mrs.	Stuert Abner
Holmes James	Stewart Robert
Harris James H.	Smith James
Hill M. L.	Shipp Bartlett
Jonston Wm. S.	Sharp Franklin
King Mary Mrs.	Stroud Andrew
Lewis A. L.	Westmorland Editte
Lemay Zachariah	Woodward Mr.
McLaughlin John	Welch James
McCray Polly Miss	Wilson James H.
Morgan M.	Woodsides James
Norrice John	

3t47 JAS. M'KNIGHT, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lexington, N. C. on the 1st day of January, 1827

John Blackbourn	James Lome
John Calloway	John Reid
James Dabbs	John Scot
Hubbard Davis	Molly Sluder
William Eliot	Daniel Swing
Solomon Grimes	Frederick Thompson
Jacob Grigson	William Thompson
Samuel J. Hamilton	Thomas Twidwell
Reuben Holmes	Carbart Wallen
James Kennedy	William Wilson

3t47 B. D. ROUNSAVILLE, P. M.

Factorage & Commission BUSINESS.

THE concern of *Conner and Wilson* having been dissolved, the *Factorage and Commission* business in Charleston will hereafter be conducted in the name and for the individual account of the subscriber; who now respectfully tenders to the public his services for the transaction of business in his line.

In Cheraw, every facility in receiving and forwarding *Cotton* to my address, will be afforded by my former partner, Mr. Wilson, who will represent my interest in that place. The subscriber hopes, by his industry, punctuality, and attention to business, to merit a continuance of public patronage. HENRY W. CONNER.

Charleston, Nov. 1, 1826. 3mt51

Having withdrawn from the concern of Conner and Wilson, in Charleston, the subscriber respectfully recommends his former partner, H. W. Conner, to his friends, for a continuance of their patronage in his favor.

Nov. 1st, 1826. WM. J. WILSON.

Frederick T. Christman,

GRATEFUL for past favours, and hoping for a continuance of confidence in his friends and customers in his line of business, offers for sale, at the following reduced prices, the work manufactured by him.

Double Harness for Carriages, (plated) from		50 to	$120
Gig Harness, plated, from		25 to	50
Mail-Stage Harness, best quality,			35
Carryall do. Jappann'd mounting,		15 to	18
Braces for Carriages, per foot,	50 cents to		62½
Men's Riding Saddles, from		10 to	$25
Ladies do.		12 to	35

Bridles, Valieces, Saddle-Bags, &c. made of best materials and workmanship, with punctuality and despatch; and all orders attended to, from any section of the country.

Salem, N. C. Dec. 18, 1826. 42tf

Notice.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, to me directed from the county court of Stokes, and one from the county court of Rowan, I shall proceed to sell at the court-house in Germanton, on the second Monday in February next, for cash, to the highest bidder,

Twenty two Negroes,

consisting of men, women and childrn.

600 acres of land, on Beaver Island Creek, adjoining the lands, of William Ward, Esq. and others;

370 acres, in two tracts, on the waters of Snow Creek, adjoining the lands of Reuben Moore, William C. Cole, and others.—the property of Hugh & William H. Martin, to satisfy debts in favour of the Newbern Bank at Milton, the State Bank of North-Carolina at Salisbury, and the Cape Fear Bank at Salem, against them and others.

2474 acres, in various tracts, on the waters of Snow Creek, Peters Creek, and Crooked Creek, adjoining the lands of Joseph Cloud, Esq. Wm. Joyce, Reuben Mayabb and others, the property of Edmund Beazly, to satisfy sundry debts which I have in my hands against him, &c.

JOHN BANNER, *D. Sheriff.*

For SALATHIEL STONE, *Sheriff.*

Dec. 18th, 1826. 5t47

North-Carolina, Stokes county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December term, 1826: Milly Hester *vs.* Joseph Hester; original attachment, levied on land. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is a citizen of another state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that this attachment be advertised in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, for the defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Germanton, on the second Monday in March next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be taken against him, according to plaintiff's demand.

M. R. MOORE, *c. c.*

6t47 By C. L. BANNER, *d. c.*

North-Carolina, Stokes county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December term, 1826: Emanuel Shober *vs.* George W. Folger; original attachment, levied on land, &c. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is a citizen of another state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that this attachment be advertised in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, for the defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Germanton, on the second Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment final will be taken against him, according to the plaintiff's demand.

M. R. MOORE, *c. c.*

6t47 By C. L. BANNER, *d. c.*

State of North-Carolina, Lincoln county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law October term, 1826: David Blalock *vs.* Nancy Blalock; petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Nancy Blalock, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to her that she make her personal appearance before the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, at the next Court to be held for said county of Lincoln, at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *exparte*, and adjudged accordingly.

Witness Lawson Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at Lincolnton, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1826, and in the 51st year of our Independence.

LAWSON HENDERSON, *Clk.*

Price adv. $4. 3mt52

State of North-Carolina, Iredell county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Session, Nov. Term, 1826, John Watts' Executors *vs.* Joseph Watts: Motion to admit the Will to probate. In this case it is ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, that Andrew Watts, James Watts, William Watts and his wife Rebecca, who are inhabitants of other states, appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Iredell county, on the 3d Monday of February next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why the paper in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of John Watts, should not be admitted to probate. Witness, Absalom K. Simonton, Clerk of our said court, at Statesville, the 3d Monday of November, A. D. 1826, and in the 51st year of our Independence.

A. K. SIMONTON, *Clk.*

Price adv. $3. 6t50

State of North-Carolina, Davidson county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, December term 1826. Charles Levering *vs.* Alexander Rea; Original attachment, levied in the hands of Gary Markland and Henry Eakles, and they summoned as Garnishees. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, Alexander Rea, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that unless the said Alexander Rea appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Davidson, at the court house in Lexington, on the 3d Monday in March next, and replevy and make himself a party, judgment final will be entered against him, and the amount in garnishee's hands applied in discharge of said judgment.

6t51 Attest: DAVID MOCK, *c. c. c.*